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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/854,580	05/15/2001	Qian Lin	10006299	8971

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EXAMINER

HUNG, YUBIN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2624	

DATE MAILED: 05/03/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/854,580

Applicant(s)

LIN ET AL.

Examiner

Yubin Hung

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 March 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6, 8-12, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 25 and 27-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6, 8-12, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 25 and 27-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 15 May 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 03/23/2006 has been entered.

Response to Amendment/Arguments

2. This action is in response to amendment filed 03/23/06, which has been entered.

3. Claims 5, 7, 13, 16, 17, 19, 22-24 and 26 have been cancelled; claims 32 and 33 have been added. Claims 1-4, 6, 8-12, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 25 and 27-33 are still pending.

4. Applicant's arguments filed 03/23/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive; see below.

5. In remarks Applicant argues in substance:

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- 5.1 (Re claims 1, 8, 15 and 21) (a) that none of the cited references disclose that the entire image is enhanced (P. 10, 3rd paragraph, P. 11, 3rd paragraph and P. 12, 2nd paragraph) and (b) that Fowler does not disclose that the entire lofargram image is enhanced based on any of the individual strips (P. 12, 2nd paragraph, lines 1-2)

Regarding (a), in response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the feature upon which applicant relies (i.e., the *entire* image being enhanced) is not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

In any event, as per the analysis in the rejection of claim 1, Fowler does disclose enhancing each and every segment of an image (i.e., the entire image); in the case of an image containing one or more faces, the facial and non-facial regions are considered as separate segments and therefore Fowler certainly suggests enhancing the entire image.

Regarding (b), note that enhancing the entire image basing on one individual segment (e.g., a facial region or a strip) is not a limitation of the claim, either.

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- 5.2 (Re claims 15 and 21) that none of the cited references disclose that the target levels for a mean value or a variation value are desired lightness and contrast levels as determined through a determination of human visual preferences (P. 12, last paragraph, lines 1-3) and therefore would not appear to benefit from such enhancement as claimed in claims 15 and 21 (P. 13, lines 3-5)

However, Kato does disclose that the pixel values that are to be enhanced to achieve target levels for a mean are lightness values [Fig. 14, ref. 16 and Col. 7, lines 44-46]. Note also that when lightness is adjusted, contrast may change accordingly. In any event, per the analysis in the rejection of claims 30 and 31, Fowler also discloses adjusting the pixel values to achieve a desired variance value, which results in a different contrast.

Since the aim of redeye reduction disclosed in Schildkraut is to make the image more appealing, further enhancement by mapping the pixel values of the image to obtain desirable target levels for a mean value or a variation value (well known in the art as admitted in lines 13-18 on page 5 of the specification) obviously can benefit Schildkraut's invention by further enhancing the images.

- 5.3 (Re claims 1, 8, 15 and 21) (a) that no evidence was provided that the proposed combination would result in the advantage described in P. 13, last paragraph, lines 1-4 (attributed to the Office action mailed 12/23/05) and (b) that the three

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cited references are so drastically different that there is no clear indication as to what the proposed combination would yield (P. 13, last two lines)

Regarding (a), the Office action recites no such advantage as part of the motivation to combine in the rejection of claims 1, 8, 15 and 21.

Regarding (b), in response to applicant's argument that the three cited references are nonanalogous art, it has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the three references are all from the same field of endeavor of image enhancement and the specific enhancing techniques disclosed in Kato and Fowler can be added to Schildkraut to obtain the invention as specified in the claims, namely, using Kato's teaching to automatically enhance the brightness and further using Fowler's teaching to obtain a target mean brightness level in the facial region.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1, 2, 8, 10, 15, 21 and 27-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schildkraut et al. (US 6,292,574), in view of Kado et al. (US 6,181,806) and Fowler (US 5,410,618).

8. Regarding claim 1, and similarly claims 8, 15 and 21, Schildkraut discloses:

- automatically detecting one or more human faces in an image using face detection algorithms and automatically locating the one or more human faces in the image
[Fig. 2, numeral S10; Fig. 6; Col. 4, line 13-Col. 5, line4]

Schildkraut does not expressly disclose

- automatically enhancing an appearance of the image by using a mapping technique to produce the image with target levels for a mean value or a variation value of the pixels in the one or more human faces

However, Kado discloses automatically measuring brightness (i.e., lightness levels) of human faces [Fig. 14, ref. 16 and col. 7, lines 33-36] and automatically enhances the image's brightness based on the measure brightness [col. 7, lines 44-46]. In addition, Fowler discloses linear mean invariant transforms (i.e., a mappings) that enhance general images in such a way that the resultant image has a target mean [Col. 1, lines

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30-40]. Fowler further discloses a mapping technique specifically designed for lofargram images [Fig. 1, refs. 3-7; Col. 3, lines 15-30; Col. 6, line 48-Col. 7, line 5.

Note that an example of a lofargram image can be found in the first slide of the presentation made by Vincent Premus in the 7th Annual ASAP '99 Workshop.]

Schildkraut, Kado and Fowler are combinable because they all have aspects that are from the same field of endeavor of image enhancement (note that red eye correction is a form of image enhancement).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Schildkraut with the teachings of Kado and Fowler to enhance detected human faces by using a mapping technique. The motivation would have been to improve visual quality, among other things, as Fowler indicated in [Col. 1, lines 11-20 and Col. 2, lines 28-35]. In addition, as the purpose of red eye correction is to provide an facial image with a better visual quality, it would have been obvious to go one step further by enhancing the overall visual quality of the faces (and not just the eyes) in the image since doing so would provide even better results to the clients (e.g., by a photo-processing lab to its customers).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Kado and Fowler with Schildkraut to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

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9. Regarding claim 2, and similarly claim 10, Kado further discloses

- wherein the module for enhancing the appearances of the image includes a module for automatically enhancing lightness levels of the images to enhance the appearance of the one or more human faces
[Fig. 14, ref. 16 and col. 7, lines 44-46]

10. Regarding claim 27, and similarly claims 28 and 29, Schildkraut further discloses

- automatically locating eyes in the human faces
[Fig. 2, numerals S16-S30; Figs. 9, 11]

11. Regarding claims 30 and 31, Fowler further discloses mapping using the recited equations. [Col. 6, line 48-Col. 7, line 5. Note that Eq. 13 is a more general mapping function that includes both scaling and offsetting. When only offsetting is performed, i.e., $A = 1$, Eq. 13 becomes $P + B$ (note that in line 1 of col. 7 "w" should have been "u"). On the other hand, when only scaling is performed, i.e., $B = 0$, Eq. 13 becomes $AP + (1-A)u$. Note further that B is the difference of the new and the original means and A is the square root of the ration of the new and the original variants, per Eqs. 11 and 12 in col. 6]

12. Regarding claims 32 and 33, note that as admitted in page 5, lines 13-18 of the specification, determining the target levels through a determination of human visual preferences is well known in the art and would obviously have been considered by one of ordinary skill in the art since facial images, especially photographs, are typically viewed by humans.

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13. Claims 3, 4, 11, 12 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schildkraut et al. (US 6,292,574), Kado et al. (US 6,181,806) and Fowler (US 5,410,618) as applied to claims 1, 2, 8, 10, 15, 21 and 27-33 above, further in view of Center, Jr. et al. (US 6,680,745).

Regarding claims 3 and 4, and similarly claims 11, 12 and 18, the combined invention of Schildkraut, Kado and Fowler discloses everything except the following, which Center teaches:

- wherein the module for enhancing the appearances of the image includes a module for automatically enhancing contrast levels (claim 3) or color levels (claim 4) of the images to enhance the appearance of the one or more human faces
[Fig. 1; col. 2, lines 55-60. Note that while Center discloses adjusting the camera's settings, one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that such changes can be achieved by image processing means; see, for example, the analysis of claim 2 above in which Kado is relied upon for enhancing brightness]

The combined invention of Schildkraut, Kado and Fowler is combinable with Center because they have aspects that are from the same field of endeavor of face detection.

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined invention of Schildkraut, Kado and Fowler with the teaching of Center by enhancing an appearance of the image by changing the contrast and/or color (in addition to changing brightness as Kado disclosed). The motivation would have been to obtain better images, as Center indicated in column 2, lines 55-60.

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Center with Schildkraut, Kado and Fowler to obtain the inventions as specified in claims 3 and 4, respectively.

14. Claims 6, 14, 20 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schildkraut et al. (US 6,292,574), Kado et al. (US 6,181,806) and Fowler (US 5,410,618) as applied to claims 1, 2, 8, 10, 15, 21 and 27-33 above, further in view of Acker et al. (US 6,009,209).

Regarding claim 6, and similarly claims 14, 20 and 25, the combined invention of Schildkraut, Kado and Fowler discloses all limitations except the following, which Acker et al. teaches:

- reducing or removing the red eye artifact from the human faces [Fig. 5, numeral 109; Fig. 9, numeral 504; Fig. 11; Fig. 13]

The combined invention of Schildkraut, Kado and Fowler is combinable with Acker because they have aspects that are from the same field of endeavor of red eye detection.

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined invention of Schildkraut, Kado and Fowler with the teaching of Acker et al. by detecting and removing red-eye effects from the image. The motivation would have been to remove the unpleasant appearance of red-eye defects in

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an image of a person's face caused by, e.g., a flash when the image was taken in order to produce a more natural-looking face.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Acker et al. with Schildkraut, Kado and Fowler to obtain the invention as specified in claim 6.

Conclusion and Contact Information

15. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

- Kim et al. (US 5,862,254) – discloses adjusting image brightness to achieve a pre-determined mean brightness level
- Lee et al. (US 5,822,453) – discloses adjusting image pixel values to achieve a desired contrast level

16. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yubin Hung whose telephone number is (571) 272-7451. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30 - 4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jingge Wu can be reached on (571) 272-7429. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Yubin Hung
Patent Examiner
April 26, 2006



JINGGE WU
PRIMARY EXAMINER